The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

The county council of Tipton county grangers held a meeting on the last Friday of April, at which they took pretty high political ground. In substance the resolutions passed provide for a delegate convention of grangers to meet in June and nominate ticket for county officers, to be composed equally of former democrats and republicans. They fix the salaries of their officers, should they be elected, as follows: Clerk \$2,000; auditor, \$1,800; treasurer, \$1,500; sheriff, \$1,000. The sheriff is allowed ten cente per mile travelling fees. County commissioners, \$3. per day and twenty cents per utile travelling tees, one trip for each regular session. They will require a obligation from officer to pay over the fees of his office ino the treasury, and they propose to create an executive committee of six to see that these regulations are enforced and to examine the books each quarter and to transact any other business for the welfare of the county. This action of the Council, as will be seen, is proposal not only for political action as body, but to govern the county outside and need not be said that in this they have overstepped the line, probably not having thoroughly considered the nature of their

By the courtesy of the State Auditor, who has granted to the press the use of large portions of his report in advance sheets from time to time, the Sentinel gives this morning a table of great general interest. It shows the rate of taxation in every county of the state as levied by the commissioners, and in another column the total per cent of taxes in each county. The state tax known to be fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, the school tax is sixteen cents, and the township taxes and special levies for railroad ald, bridges, court houses and local matters, are not given here, though all are shown in detail in the sheets furnished by Mr. Wildman. The two columns given are the significant ones, as the first shows what the counties are doing and the great difference in the levies, and the second. total column, shows the weight the burden which is crushing the life out of the farmers. In a few cases the showing needs explanation. For instance, Jefferson county stands ever \$2 29 on the hundred. One dollar of that is a railroad tax voted, but because of the failure of the project it will not be collected. There is food for thought in the table, and such thought as occupies the minds of most men at this time. There will be an overturning in the system which lies at the basis of this table.

An important decision has just been ren dered by Judge Shipley, of Massachusetts, Goodyear Dental Vulcanite company. The used by many other dentists, and many nearly all the sates formed dentists protective unions agreeing thus to use the patent and meeting, as it is doing in all the counties to fight the Goodyear company. In this last where the people are uniting against it, resuit the test legal talent of the country was gardless of party and name. They have employed on both sides. This decision affects the dentists and their customers to the amount of \$200,000 a year in royalties, or in eight years, the life of the patent, it amounts to \$1,500,000.

were from all parties, republicans, democrats, liberals, Butlerites, strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes. A platform of principles has been prepared, declaring that the present parties are divided upon issues which are of historical interest only, tralization, finance, temperance, woman lines. This sort of coaxing probably won't on the secretary of the treasury to reissue wash. If it does not it will give place to the United States notes which have been sneers. But if the young men are really in redeemed in coin or gold bonds, this to be earnest, the one method of persuasion will made in the purchase of bonds, redemption be as vain as the other, and the seed thus of the public debt at par in coin, or in payplanted in Worcester will spring up all ment of government expenses. All these over the country and multiply, and bring amendments aim at a postponement forth glorious fruit.

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independently of the laws of the state. It They will cheerfully recompense their chosen obligation to hold any reserve against their profitable than those of the eve There is no reason why a county treasurer ure tending theoretically if numerical should realize \$10,000 a year from his office on indicate of the culture and when he could not by any abilities of his pudiation of national faith. other way. But there are many and strong reasons why he should not by any means have such pay. In the first place, it is a robbery of the people, a waste of their hard earned money. It is paid out of taxes drawn from the humble homestead of the hard worker and the poor widow. The physician has some show for large fees even from such people, for his skill has cost great sums concerning the claims of dentists against the in time and money. The county officer has no such expensive quality. But the exdecision was in the company's favor, and is travagance is not the worst feature. The own state. If our own state has consum a test one for all other similar cases now unjust and uncarned pay is demoralizing. pending in other states, and of which there It tends to ruin good men. A merchant who we shall probably consume this year 150,000 are a great number. The history of the has made a fortune on business principles whole case is a very interesting one, and by energy and talent will not be upset by briefly told is this: In 1852 Dr. John A. a large income; he turns it into his business Cummins applied vulcanized rubber in and keeps his balance. But take a man making false teeth, filing his solicit for a who has never made money by butter has been shipped to this state from Onio patent in 1855-6 and 1859. It was, however, honest earning beyond a scanty rejected, and it is asserted that Dr. Cummins income, and suddenly expand his resources other states-Ohio sending us the most then dedicated his discovery to the public, to a large figure and his wants expand still then dedicated his discovery to the public, to a large figure and his wants expand still every facility for making butter and cheese. was making it common property which could faster. An officer who can get \$10,000 to Nursery stock, and trees bought from nursery call agencies, frequently not reliable, say \$50,000 call not then be patented. However, he finally \$20,000 out of his place is vastly more likely obtained a patent in 1864, and this was to make default and involve his securities soon after sold to the Goodyear Dental than he would be on an honest salary of \$2,500, vulcanite company. But in the meantime Why grumble about the pay of congress-Dr. Cummins' investigation had been freely men and disregard the ridiculous system of county expenses? They are echoed from suits had grown up under this litigation. At every state in the union, and every taxlast, as a means of fortification, the denists in payer in the state. The evil will doubtless receive attention at the June camp

practical work in their eye. The new compromise currency bill reported from the finance committee on the 6th instant, passed the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 25 to 19. Among those voting for the bill were Messrs. Logan, Oglesby, duce food sufficient to support her popula-A grain of mustard seed has fallen by the for the bill were Messrs. Logan, Oglesby, duce food sufficient to support her populawayside in Worcester, Mass. Some time ago Ferry (of Michigan) and Allison; the Springfield Republican called upon the among those voting against it were plus for exportation. She sells corn, wheat the Springfield Republican called upon the among those voting against it were plus for exportation. She sells corn, wheat, young men of the state to form political clubs, which forgetting those things which are behind should reach forth unto those things which are before. In other words the design was that the young men should unite upon a plan of action the object of the state to form political Messrs. Sherman, Thurman, Conkling pork and some beef. The money received for these is paid out for the lighter articles and Washburn, and among those things which are before. In other words the design was that the young men should unite upon a plan of action the object of the state to form political Messrs. Sherman, Thurman, Conkling pork and some beef. The money received for these is paid out for the lighter articles and some of it, as appears to the many men should opposed it. Although this bill was first unite upon a plan of action the object of the convergence o which, was to disregard old party ties and suffered so many amendments that he can readily shown that the articles bought by for the 10th prox. is quite largely attended. It to purify politics by an infusion of conscience scarcely recognize it now as his own, at Indiana are the most profitable of all crops meet in convention and to nominate a st and good sense. In response to this call a least his vote was cast against it, The bill, to raise. It is no fable that in the eastern large number of the best young men of the as passed, has been amended six states \$500 net profit has been realized from city of Worcester met last Saturday even- times, and every time at the sug- a single acre of onions. All the articles gin and proceded to form such a club. They gestion of Mr. Wright. The first amend- named are more profitable than corn, wheat ment provides that the retirement or hogs, especially for small farmers. But of legal tender notes shall be in the propor- this question is not the more important. tion of 25 per cent, to the issue of new na- It does not matter that our farmers run to tional bank notes, instead of 50 per cent., as the great staples. The main point is that originally provided in the bill. The next there are idle lands and idle hands enough amendment inserts a clause in the eighth in the state to have produced all the half object of to section providing that greenbacks shall be million dollars worth of food named, and to be the consideration retired in the proportion issued only when thus kept the money at home, sellof fresher issues, such as those of cen- \$1,000,000 new national bank notes are ing just as much of the leading issued over and above the maximum products as we have. Take the agents, comsuffrage, minority representation, the con- amount outstanding at any time. The third mission brokers, speculators, the unsucdition of labor and religion as connected amendment makes the interest on the cessful ones only, idle sons of rich with the public schools. It is no part of the bonds issued to take up United States notes, tarmers, city loafers, chronic office seekplan that these questions should be decided four and a half per cant, instead of five per ers, and all the drones of society who off-hand, but that they should be carefully cent. The fourth amendment makes these are the real cause of public poverty and and thoroughly considered. Of course the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the hard times, and they could have kept this club is gushingly patronized by the party government ten, instead of fifteen, years press. The republican organ and the demo- after the date of issue. The fifth amend- leaving the American shores. But suppose cratic organ are delighted with the interest ment fixes on July 1, 1878, as the date of the class named won't work-and they certaken by the young men in politics, but resumption instead of January 1, 1877, tainly won't if they can avoid it-those who suggest that the same ends might more being a year and a half later. do would find it to their advantage to meet easily be reached within the legitimate party The last amendment makes it compulsory the demands of home consumption in veg-

indicate that the recent political develop-ments are beginning to make their impres-as the gold bonds with which it is proposed glance at one ingenious species of extertion sion on the party managers. A home organ to redeem greenbacks are made to bear a may prove not only interesting but useful. philosophically remarks that the result in lower rate of interest and run for a shorter It is a story of a sewing machine, and it may this city will secure better candidates in the time, both of which limitations must dimin- be stated as a general and preliminary truth A LEGAL REVIEW-HE DECLARES BAXTER republican county convention-yet that ish their value. Indeed a comparison of the that there is no more prolific source same sheet will be loudest in approval of bill, as it now offers itself, with its first form swindling the American public than this whatsoever metal the caucus rings may put explains the dissatisfaction of those who same thrifty mechanism. Look now. An up. There is among candidates a tacit un- originally drafted and sustained it. Mr. inventive Chicagoan devised what is known derstanding, too, that the economy dodge Logan did not hesitate to say that the among men, and women, too, and for that supplemented by the one-term notion, will second and third sections would contract matter women most, as the fast attachment. pull the aspiring through. If the people the circulation over \$40,000,000, and other He got it patented. In the meantimes "ring" understand themselves, there will be more speakers joined in the same opinion. Mr. of sewing machine manufacturers, disregardthan mere promises demanded of the suc- Sherman says that "the general effect, upon ing this previous patent, applied for the cessful candidates in the coming contests. the whole, would be to expand the cur same patent and were unsuccessful. They To be sure that was not the case in the recent rency," but he adds that the expansion continued however to use it, in spite of overturn in this city, where the popular would take place under "such restrict their defeat since they could do so with imindignation and disgust were so great that tions and limitations as not to punity, the original patentee being very some of the very outcasts of humanity were cause depreciation." How to expand poor and unable to sustain so many continuswirled into office in the tumult. That, a currency without depreciating its value is ous suits. He bowever sold portions of his however, will hardly happen again. We hardly an open question. The two sections patent and these had been gradually bought shall see our fellow-men exercising some of which in Mr. Sherman's opinion would do up by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. the functions of citizenship, and the first and this are the sixth and eighth, and these au- and they finally obtained a new patent for greatest of these is the duty of discrimina- thorize the issue of\$164,000,000 of bank notes, an extended term. At last, after fourteen ting in the selection of officials. Of one and the simultaneous retirement of \$82,000,- years of struggle, the original patentee thing the aspirants to office in this state will 000 of greenbacks; in other words, they au- found himself without a patent, or any indo well to take notice. There is to be a thorize a net inflation to the amount of come from it, while his adversaries reduction in the salaries. If the voice of the \$82,000,000, or about 10% per cent. Besides were annually reaping large sums people means anything, it means this. Not these changes, the second and third sections in in the way of royalties that the people are unwilling to pay a rea- connection with the fitfn are of peculiar im every machine made in the country. Some sonable compensation for service rendered. port. The first releases the banks from all years ago congress again extended this patservants for all they are worth. But there is circulation, except five per cent of such circu- and ear treatment. The records a decided and unanimous revolt against lation, which is to be kept on deposit in the of ophthalmic hospitals and blind making men rich out of the public treasury treasury of the United States for the redemp- asylum throughout the country show hunfor a term or two of service. It tion of their notes. The evident effect of dreds of cases of persons who have become is not exactly easy to say what some offices this provision would be to induce in the counties are worth. For instance, that a considerable expansion if the curof county treasurer, besides the lawful fees rency authorized should be called for. further sanction this monopoly. A corresand perquisities of the place, there is interest | The third section, however, requires the and even speculation with the public funds, banks to hold all their reserves against dewhich makes the treasurers' incomes en- posits in their own vaults, and forbids them ormous, anywhere from \$10,000 a to reckon balances deposited by them in ormous, snywhere from \$10,000 a year upwards. Only one thing is obvious, that they go in poor and come out rich, unless, as in some cases, wealth makes them wild and they become "fast" to end in defaication. The farmers are perfectly right when they claim that a seem to neutralize each other. This where it would do the most good, accomplished to reckon balances deposited by them in redemption cities as any part of such recontrary to law and decency, the people of this contrary to law and decency, the peop salary of from \$1,500 to \$2,500, will command latter provision is calculated to destroy at abilities abundantly competent for auditors, once the equilibrium of the money market clerks, treasurers, recorders, and sheriffs of by effecting an arbitrary redistribution of the counties. The men who secure these lonable funds, an attempt that is ever folpositions are not generally remarkable for lowed by disaster, as much so as a violatalents and education. Their duties require tion of a natural law. As to the probfair capabilities and good education, noth- able action which this bill will reing more. County officers as a general thing ceive at the hands of the president, if it free; that the proprietors of six or possess no qualities to make them deserving should pass the House, it is safe in assuming of three or four times as much pay as any- that he will regard it in the same light as he body else of their fellow-citizens can obtain. did the former finance bill, that is as a meas-

> J. W. Billingstey, gives some facts that de- for less than \$100 in this counserve careful attention. Mr. Billingsley has try could be profitably sold for from twentybeen engaged during the past winter in a five to thirty-five dollars; in fact, the same business which has brought the facts stated machines which sell here for from fifty to to his attention, and enabled him to write ninety dollars have been exported and profit

onions, shipped from Liverpool-grown upon land worth, perhaps, \$500 per acre, shipped three thousand miles by water and a thousand by iand—than we have sold of onlone grown in our \$25,000; canned corn, probably \$25,000; canned small berries and tomatoes, \$100,000; pickles, costs at least \$100,000 annually, and yet we have Altogether the writer estimates that a

products, which can be raised in Indiana as trick and everything false, and how want of labor when so many people nel's baseness? You can't have forgotten or similar ones, some localities might offer type which had often told the atrocity ers buy corn and meat grown in the North into this amazing concession. Said the to feed their families because they can make Journal; half million in the state and some of it from etables and dairy products. There is certainly something to be learned in the manner of directing farm industry that will be not only of individual advantage, but a great benefit to Indiana as a state,

of specie resumption. But, in addition While the farmers are casting out "middle sentiment?

The committee appointed in Beston, May

Occasional hints from the organic presses to this, the other amendments evidently men" and the people in general are crying

partly or totally blind through such quackent and now it is again importuned to still pondent writing to the New York Tribune on this subject, says: By means of this swindle of extended patents,

where it would do the most good, accompli-the object, and the patent was extended.

Thus it is seen that there is perhaps, no greater legalized swindle in this country today, than the sewing machine monopoly. Then it is remembered that the original patent for the principle sewing machine is eight different machines have combined their resources to robbery this business is carried on. Indeed. In the Indiana Farmer of this week Mr. J. it is a fact that any machine now sold thirty-five dollars. Of course these exorbit-During the past winter we have sold more ant prices are sustained to some extent by the presence of numerous reason to-day why the people of this country. per should practically pay \$6,000,000 as a royalty on this "Wilson feed" improvement. It is a

will be remembered how base. and scandalous the Sentinel convention, and how the organ, day in and day out for weeks, heaped coals of fire round half million has left the state for food on its head as a "fraud" and easily as anywhere else in the world. There couldn't find, even in its copious vocabulary is no lack of soil and should be no of billingsgate terms descriptive of the Senare asking every day for employment, all this for it was but yesterday as it were. even in positions which offer but small But things have come to pass since those compensation. To the facts presented days of doubt and disgust. The same

crats are of course anxious for a new deal, and ticket if they choose, but it seems to us they might well hesitate before deciding on that course. The moment they put in the field a farmers' ticket they destroy the usefulness of the grange movement in this state. The true policy grange movement in this state. The true policy of the patrons of husbandry, as we have often deciared, is to control the politics of the country through existing parties. Let democratic grangers control the democratic conventions, and compel the nomination of good, honest, temperate men, and let the republicans do the same in the republican conventions. By so doing they can thoroughly and effectually reform politics and secure all the objects of their organization. And they can not do it any other way. Suppose they nominate a state ticket on the loth of June. They can not hope to elect it unless it is indorsed and supported as a whole by either the republican or the democratic party, and there is little probability that it would be so indorsed by either party. Neither republicans hor democrats intend to abandon their party organizations in this state. Some may, licans nor democrats intend to abandon their party organizations in this state. Some may, but the great majority will not. Both parties as the originators of the movement intended And what, we should like to ask, can be hoped for in the way of reform from the democratic party? That once in power and the grange movement will, indeed, be a disastrous end,

benefit to Indiana as a state.

The money's worth. Now observe how the country sheets will echo the central organic with more or less of truth, are not charged with more or less of truth, are not charged

ARKANSAS PACIFIED. MALL UP WITH BROOKS.

WILLIAMS'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, May 15,-The attorney general has submitted to the president his pinion in the Arkansas case, wherein Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks, each laiming to be governor of the state, had der which Baxter was declared governor the vote in the lower house, the attorney general of Arkansas upon a petition of Brooks applied to the Supreme Court of the state or a que warranto to try the validity of Baxter's title to the office of governor, in which it was alleged that Baxter was an usurper, etc. That cours denied the application, upon the ground that the courts of the state had no right to hear and determine the question presented, because the exclusive jurisdiction in such cases had been conferred upon the general assembly by the constitu-tion and laws of the state. Brooks then brought a suit against Baxter in the Pulaski kansas. Brooks states in his petition that he received more than 95,000 votes, and that Baxter received less than 30,000 votes for and that he may recover \$2,000, the emolu-ments of the office. This presented to the courts the simple question of the contest for the office of governor. Baxter demurred to the petition on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and afterwards on the 15th of April the court, in the absence of the defendant's counsel, over-ruled the demurrer, and without further pleadings or any evidence in the case, rendered a judgment for Brooks in accordance with the prayer and petition. Brooks within a few minutes thereafter, without process to enforce the execution of the said judgment, and with the aid of armed men, forcibly ejected Baxter and took possession of the governor's office. On the next day after the judgment was rendered, Baxter's counsel made a motion to set it aside, alleging, among other things, as the grounds therefor, that they were absent when the demurrer was submitted and the final judgdemurrer was submitted and the final judgment rendered; that the judgment of the court upon overruling the demurrer should have been that the defendant should answer over; instead of which a final jugement was rendered without giving any time or opportunity to answer the complaint upon its merits; that the counsel assessed damages

will be seen to what an enormous degree of no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the it would not hear argument in a case overruled by the court, when the president, is not state to protect it against domestic violence.
It appears to be his duty to give the required aid, especially when there is no doubt about the existence of violence. But where two with accuracy. The point of his statement ably sold in England at from twenty-five to persons claim to be governor and call upon the president under the constitution, it becomes nesessary for him to determine of the tent by the presence of numerous constitutional governor. The constitution agents and middle-men, but there is no good of Arkansas is decisive of this question, as between Baxter and Brooks. According to the constitution and laws of the state the votes for governor were counted and Baxter was declared elected and at once was bushels more than we have grown, at an average cost of \$1.00 per bushel making the nice little sum of \$150,000; dried beans and apples, \$50,000; dried corn has been granted by that virtuous and er effect is to be given to counting the votes of United States for their protection, and highly disinterested pody of public servants. any board of canvassers, yet when it comes to decide a question of contest, the general assembly is converted by the constitution into a judicial body and its judgment is as conclusive and final as is the judgment of the Supreme Court of the state on any matter contest plead and produce evidence according to the practice provided in such cases and the controversy is invested with the forms and effect of a judicial procedure. test for governor is decided by the general assembly, the defeated party may treat the decision as a nullity and proceed de noro in the courts. This makes the constitutional the proceedings under it an empty fraud. candidate for state auditor on the same ticket with Brooks. Wheeler, his competi-Court to recover the office. Wheeler applied to the Supreme Court for an order to re-

> ground it had no jurisdiction in the case. As the questions of law involved in the cases of Berry and Brooks are exactly alike, that this Circuit Court should have rendered a judgment for Brooks under Baxter, by both houses thereof, has passed these circumstanc is surprising, and it is a joint resolution applying to me not too much to say that it presents a case of judicial insubordination which deserves against domestic violence, and whereas it the reprehension of every one who does not wish to see the public confidence and good faith of judicial proceedings wholly destroyed. Taking the provision of the con- thereof, it shall be lawful for the president stitution which declares that contested elec- of the United States, on application of the tions about certain state officers, including that of governor, shall be determined by the general assembly, and that provision of law when the legislature cannot be convened, to jurisdiction of that body over the the laws to be duly executed, and whereas, subject, and the conclusion irresistibly folit is required that whenever it may be neces-Court is void. A void judgment binds use the military torce for the purpose afore-notody. Section 525 of the code under said, he shall forthwith by proclamation which this judgment was rendered is no doubt intended to apply to county and other tire peaceably to their bouses within a inferior offices for which no provision is elsewhere made. Respecting the claim that president of the United States, do hereby Brooks received a majority of the votes at the election it must be said that the bulent and disorderly persons to disperse president has no way to verify that and retire peaceably to their respective movement will, indeed, be a disastrous end.
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> Do you see the point? Oliver has been making inquiries. He has been hearing every thing that "drapped" the other day and Oliver says "sweeten the farmers and lie low for young docks." Charming elasticity low for young ducks," Charming elasticity jorities might form the element of discussion, of the organ, isn't it? How convenient and but whereas in this case there has been a In witness whereof I have hereunto set my altogether levely it is to be relieved legal count of the votes and the tribunal orof the disagreeable necessity of thinking.
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> The organ pipes to-day. Oliver changes his mind and it pipes yes and you get your to lead into the state vote. Frauds may

med rawer had wat and to mobilery out down they assist more and they assist bear times with had a selection of the more than the selection of the selection of

percent posses, we should make anye never an entered and fearter of the re- industrial and to him. No witnesses were and

the last short provinced by sent of control of the control of the control of the control of the province of th

of frand. There must be a to this controversy upon the subject. It would be disastrous to allow the proceedings by which Brook tobtained possession of the office to be drawn into a precedent. There is not a state in the union in THE LAWFUL EXECUTIVE—THE GROUND ably bleodshed. They cannot be upheld or justified upon any ground, and in my opin-ion Baxter should be recognized as the lawful executive of the State of Arkannas, ADDENDA.

Since the foregoing was written the atterney general says; I have received a telemade application to the president for aid to graphic copy of what purports to be the deuppress insurrection. After quoting from cision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, the constitution of Arkansas the section providing for the epening and publishing of returns of elections for state officers, unrequisition of Brooks, drew his warrant on der which Baxter was declared governor and the clause providing for contested election cases, under which the lower house of the assembly rejected Brook's petition for a contest by the decisive votes of 33 to 9, the attorney passes to the proceedings of Brooks then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus upon the treasurer who set up, by way of defence, that Brooks was not governor of the state, to which Brooks demurred and the treasurer for the sum of \$1,000, the payment of which was refused. Brooks then applied to the Suthereupon the court says, "The only question that we deem it necessary to notice is.
Did the Circuit Court have jurisdiction to render judgment in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter? He feels some delicacy about expressing an opinion—upon the question pro-pounded, but under the pleadings it has to be bassed upon incidentally if not absolutely, in determining whether the relatior is en-titled to the refief asked for. His right to jurisdiction in such cases had been conferred upon the general assembly by the constitution and laws of the state. Brooks then brought a suit against Baxter in the Pulaski Circuit Court, under the civil code of Arkansas. Brooks states in his petition that he received more than 95,000 votes, and that Baxter received less than 30,000 votes for governor, and, after declaring that Baxter had governor, and, after declaring that Baxter had usurped the office, prays that it may be given to him by the judgment of the court, that I should make the following statement: On the 20th of April Brooks made a formal application to the president for aid to suppress domestic violence, which was accompanied by a paper signed by Chief Justice McClune and Justices Searle and Stephtice McClune and Justices Searle enson, in which they stated that they recognized Brooks as governor; and to this paper also is appended the name of Page, the re-spondent in the above named proceeding for a mandamus. Page therefore did not refuse to pay

because he did not recognize Brooks as governor, but the object of his refusal evidently was to create such facts as were necessary to make a case for the Supreme Court. Accordingly pleadings were made up by parties, both of whom were on the same side, and the issue so made was submitted to judges virtually pledged to give the decision wanted; and there, within the military encampment of Brooks, they hurriedly, but with delicacy, as they say, decided that he was governor—a reasen in plain contravention of the constitution bined their resources to permit tunity to answer the complaint upon its and laws of the state, and in direct conflict merits; that the counsel assessed damages with two other recent decisions of the same with two other recent decisions of the same court deliberately made. I remain from will be seen to what an enormous degree of the same, finally, that the court had court of the United States has decided that obtained recognized as authority by in pursuance of a provision of the United any respectable tribunal. No deubt States, is called upon by the executive of the and difficulties of the situation but it does not effect my judgment as to the right of Baxter to the office of governor until it is otherwise decided upon in a contest made before the legislature of the state. On the 11th inst, the general assembly of state was in extra a call of Baxter and passed the United States, calling upon the president to protect the state against demestic viotonce. This call exhausts all means by which the people of the state have, under the constitution, to invoke the aid of the executive in the presence of the general assembly than there seems to be, under the circ umstances corn has been granted by that virtuous and ought to be given to a similar action by of the case, an imparative necessity for immediate action.

THE WARRANT OF THE AUDITOR

GRANT PROCLAIMS BAXTER.

TURBULENT AND DISORDERLY PERSONS TO SEEK THEIR ABODES-TEN DAYS OF GRACE. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15 .- Theifollowwithin its jurisdiction. The parties to such ing is the president's proclamation relative to the Arkansas question, which has been telegraphed to Little Rock for the information of all concerned:

Brooks appears to claim that when the con- By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: Whereas, Certain turbulent and disorderly persons pretending that E. Baxter, the present executive of Arkansas, was not elected have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such executive and Looking at the constitution alone and it ap- other authorities of said state, and whereas pears perfectly clear that the courts of the said Baxter has been declared duly elected by state have no right to try a contest about the the general assembly of said state, as provided office of governor, but that the exclusive in the constitution thereof, and has for a or similar ones, some localities might oner type which meekly formed itself jurisdiction over that question is vested long period been exercising the functions of the Sentinel fraud, meekly formed itself in the general assembly, there is a the said office, into which he was inin the general assembly, there is a decision made by the Supreme Court ducted according to the constitution upon the precise question presented in the case of Boooks vs. Baxter. Berry was a its citizens to be considered the lawfal executive thereof, and whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States, that tor was declared elected by the general as- the United States shall protect other states sembly. Berry then brought a suit under in the Union, on the application of the legsection 525, of the code in the Pulaski Circuit isjature or of the executive, when the isiature or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, and whereas, the said Elishs Baxstrain the proceedings, and the court issued a ter, under section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, and the laws forbidding the said court to proceed on the passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect the said state and citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and whereas the general assembly of the said state, convened in extra session in the capital thereof, on the lith instant pursuant to a call made by the said Elisha

is provided in the laws of the United States. which says that all contested elections of a employ such a part of the land and naval governor shall be decided by the forces as shall be judged necessary for the Supreme Court affirming the exclusive suppression of such insurrection, or causing ows that the said judgment of the Circuit sary in the judgment of the president to public peace.

States to be affixed. Done of the City of Washington this, the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-four and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President, HAMILTON FISH,